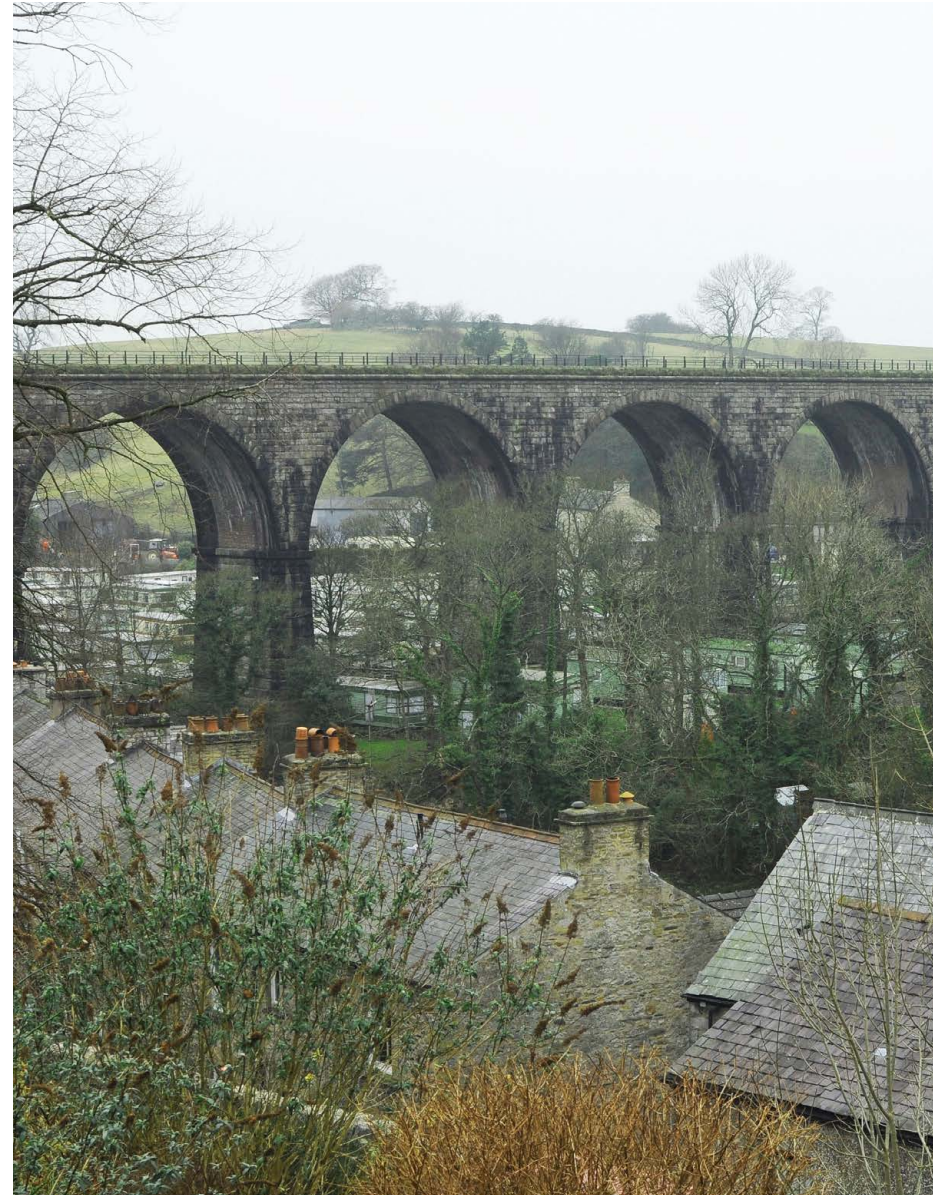


Ingleton Conservation Area Appraisal *Draft*

1.0 Overview	2
2.0 Character	6
3.0 Landscape and Open Space	13
4.0 Views	19
5.0 Traffic and Movement	24
6.0 Management Recommendations	25
7.0 Further Information	31



1.0 Overview

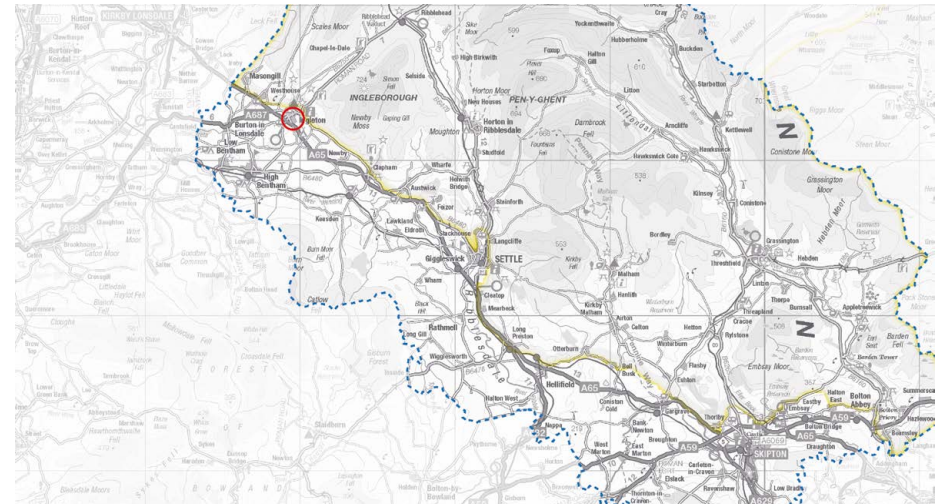
1.1 Purpose and use

Conservation area appraisals help Craven District Council and local communities to preserve the special character and appearance of conservation areas.

They do this by providing homeowners, developers, Council officers and other interested parties with a framework against which future development proposals in the conservation area can be assessed and determined.

A conservation area appraisal outlines the history of an area and explains what makes it special. It identifies the elements that make up the special character and appearance of the area, and those that detract from it, and provides recommendations for the area's management. This may include changes to its boundaries, where appropriate. A conservation area appraisal is not a history or detailed description of a place. It contains sufficient information to support effective management and decision making in the planning system.

In this way, appraisals support the District Council's legal duty (under section 71 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and



Location of Ingleton

Conservation Areas) Act 1990) to prepare proposals for the preservation and enhancement of conservation areas and to consult the public about those proposals.

You can find further information about conservation areas and the methodology used to prepare this appraisal, together with a general introduction to the history, landscape, buildings and settlement forms of Craven, in the document *Introduction to Craven Conservation Area Appraisals* which can be downloaded from the Craven District Council website.

1.2 Overview and special interest of the conservation area

Ingleton sits at the foot of Ingleborough, the second highest peak in the Yorkshire Dales, and on the confluence of Rivers Doe and Twiss where they meet to form the River Greta. The village sits on the east banks of the rivers. The Conservation Area takes in the historic core of the settlement. The Ingleton Viaduct (now dis-used and a strong contender for inclusion within the Conservation Area) traverses the river valley and forms a dramatically picturesque scene with the village in views approaching the Conservation Area along Main Street from the south-east.

However, Ingleton is a village of contrasting characteristics:

- where the west side of the village is dramatic and picturesque, the east side has a more level topography with wide views;


- despite the impression of a densely-built village with narrow roads, its centre is dominated by a large, sunken football/cricket ground and bowling green; and
- the elegant viaduct towers over a large caravan park nestled around the bottom of the river valley (outside the Conservation Area but integral to its character)

Designation date: 1978

Appraisal adopted: 2023

How to use the interactive conservation area map

The interactive map on the following page contains a series of layers, each displaying a different piece of information. The elements include: the conservation area boundary, a Victorian Ordnance Survey map, listed buildings, landmarks, significant views, archaeology analysis, historic characterisation and open space assessment. The document *Introduction to Craven Conservation Area Appraisals* on the Craven District Council website lists the sources of this information.

These layers can be hidden and revealed in any combination, in order to illustrate and compare aspects of the Appraisal. This is achieved using the 'Layers panel', which is displayed by clicking the 'Layers' button  on the left-hand side of the screen. On the panel, click the small box alongside each layer title to hide or reveal that layer.

Note: interactive maps do not currently work on some browsers or pdf readers, or on the version of Adobe

Reader which is used on many mobile devices such as iPads and mobile phones. You are recommended to download the pdf on to a computer and open with Adobe software, which can be downloaded for free.

Navigating this electronic document

This pdf contains features to assist navigation:

Click the contents page to reach individual sections, or use the 'bookmarks panel'.

Follow hyperlinks - identified by [blue text](#) – to online resources and documents or other parts of the report.

Use buttons at the bottom of each page to:

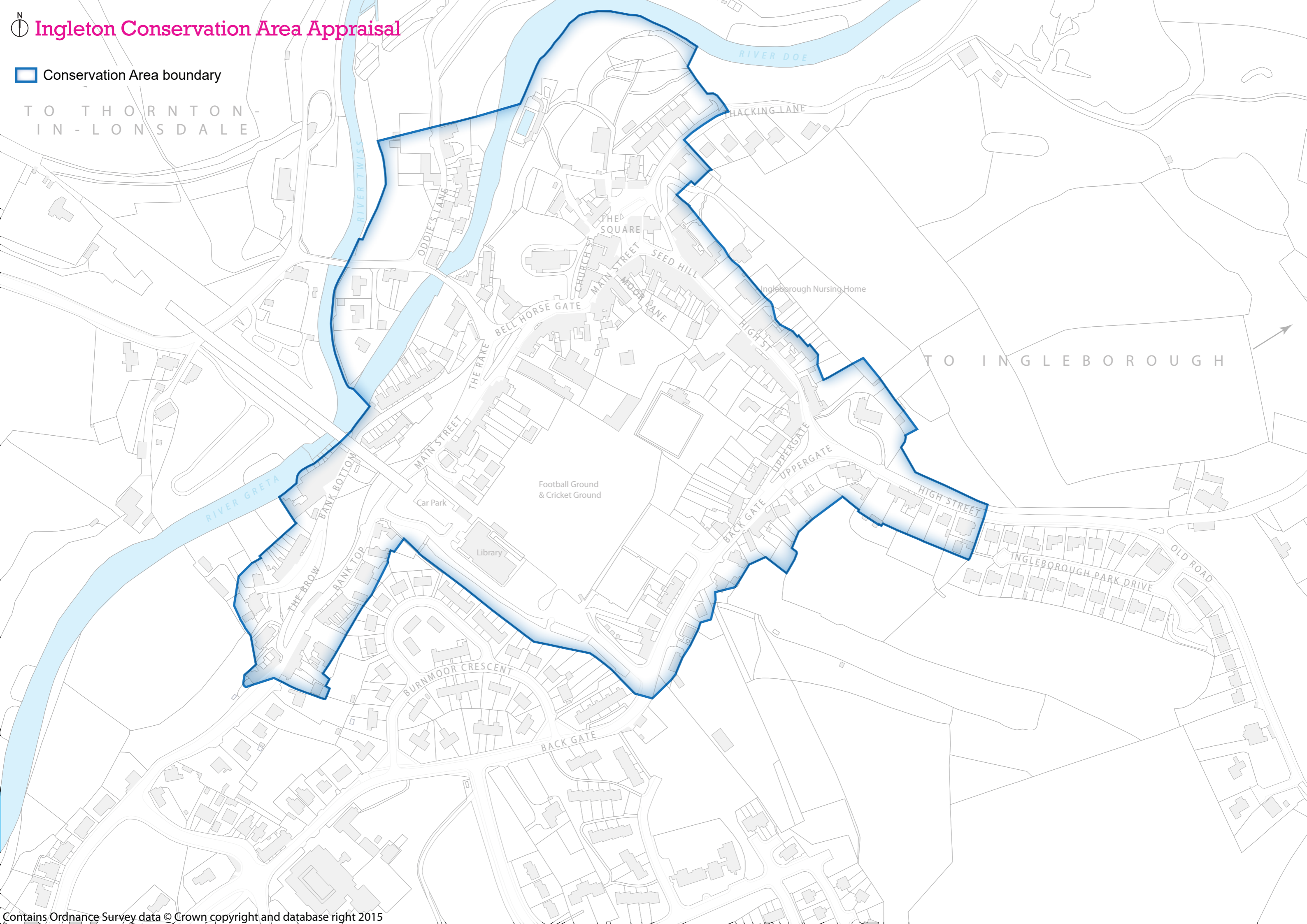
Contents return to the contents page

Map access the layered map

 **Ingleton Conservation Area Appraisal**

 Conservation Area boundary

TO THORNTON -
IN - LONSDALE



2.0 Character

2.1 Historic development and contemporary character

Consult the following layers of the [interactive map](#) in combination with the text below: 19th century Ordnance Survey (OS) map; historical development analysis; archaeological analysis. See also section 7.3 in [Chapter 7](#) for details and links of useful references and sources of information.

- Although mentioned in the 11th century Domesday Book (as translated and made available through [Open Domesday](#)) it is probable that the settlement of Ingleton was actually abandoned, possibly one of the casualties of William the First's Harrying of the North.
- The medieval historic core of the town is around the Church of St Mary and The Square to its north-east. The development would have spread along Main Street and Seed Hill. The four-sided development pattern we see today is the result of the nineteenth-century railway line which formed the south-west side of the square plan.



View of the main centre with St Mary's Church tower in the background and a garden centre in the foreground.

- The pattern of development within the Conservation Area's boundaries is recognisably the same as that shown on 19th-century OS maps (see [interactive map](#)). It forms the rough shape of a square around what are now the sports pitches (but was then several fields).
- The main roads of Bank Top, which leads into Main Street, the High Street and Back Gate are shown as developed with houses and shops as is The Square to the north. Bank Bottom along the east bank of the River Doe and Greta had a scattering of houses by the mid-19th century as were the west banks of the rivers. The west bank of the Doe was the site of a large textile mill throughout the 19th century which remained as a ruin for eighty years between 1904 and 1984.
- Other than the infill development that has occurred during the twentieth century, the other notable change has been the loss of the railway line through the village. This formed the fourth side of the square of development with Ingleton railway station in roughly the position of the Library and Community Centre.
- Although Ingleton's main historic employment sources were coal mining and the textile industry, it has been a tourist attraction for walkers and cyclists since at least the mid-19th century as a picturesque village with the nearby natural attractions of caves and scenery, and access to Ingleborough and the Three Peaks.

2.2 Spatial and urban character

- Although the character of the Conservation Area varies quite dramatically between the river valley and the east side of the village, it does not divide neatly into character zones.
- The river valley is the most memorable and defining aspect of the Conservation Area. The combination of the steep topography of the banks on either side, the viaduct and bridges and the village with its church prominently overlooking the valley is a successful combination of the natural and man-made.
- The approach to the Conservation Area along Bank Top from the south-west offers tantalising views ahead which are curtailed by the bends in the road and the viaduct bridge. As its name suggests, Bank Top is in an elevated position above the valley. This culminates in the view from in front of the first shops on Main Street west across the river valley and the Rivers Doe and Twiss. The view continues to the countryside beyond and is framed by the Church of St Mary to the north-east, which stands on the high ground of the village overlooking the valley, and the viaduct to the south-west. (The view is further analysed in [chapter 4](#) as **V1**).

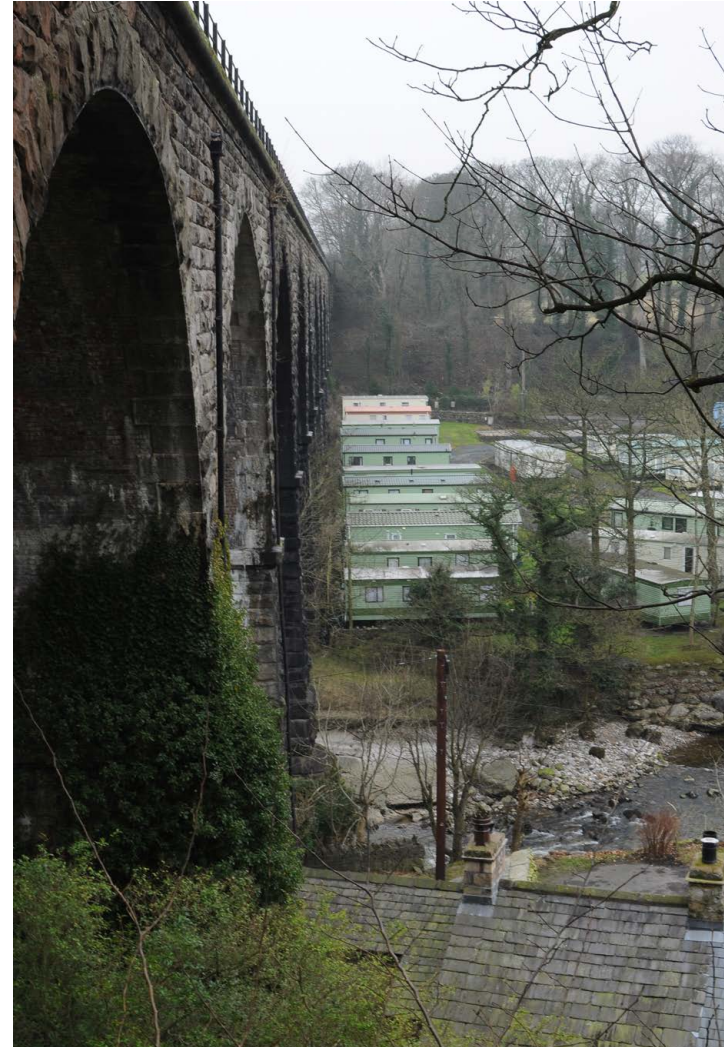


A view west across the river valley with the grade II listed Bridge End Bridge and Bridge End Guesthouse, the remnants of a former mill owners house

- The main development of the town continues away from the river along Main Street. The streets are narrow and the buildings front onto the pavement, or where there is no pavement, onto the road. Buildings are largely two and three-storeys, but notable exceptions include the Ingleborough Nursing Home on Seed Hill.
- The Square belongs to this tight-knit historic townscape group but where this could be a charming enclave it is dominated by car parking and the buildings appear slightly uncared-for. To the north is the north end of the footpath by the river which ends in a small area of green open space with a playground.
- The High Street is also a narrow route with stone-built houses though there are glimpsed views between the buildings to the north of the countryside beyond (V2).
- The townscape opens out at the south-east end of the High Street with views of the more level and even landscape to the south-east of the Conservation Area (V4).
- Back Gate is a much wider road and feels far more like the periphery of the village than the High Street. The houses are less dense, with more modern infill development and attractive views beyond to the countryside to the east.
- The Community Centre car park links Back Gate with Bank Top. This is the site of the old railway station and the top of the viaduct could, if it weren't fenced off, be accessed from here. The Craven Local Plan promotes the future creation of a footpath across the viaduct.
- It is also from this car park that the football/cricket ground can be best seen. This large open space is sunken and not addressed by any of the surrounding buildings, making it feel like a rather prosaic afterthought compared with the west side of the village.
- The Library and Community Centre does not relate to the buildings in the rest of the Conservation Area and is surrounded by car parking. This former railway land seems like a wasted opportunity.



Sports Ground



Caravan park in river valley

2.3 Public open space

- St Mary's churchyard
- Ingleton Sports Ground
- Ingleton Bowling Club
- Riverside on the east bank of the River Doe, including playground, picnic area and swimming pool
- Millennium Gardens

2.4 Relationship with other settlements

The main core of the village is on the east bank of the River Doe but the development extends to clusters of houses and flats on the west banks of the Doe, Twiss and Greta. The Conservation Area excludes the buildings on the west banks of the Twiss and Greta.

Although there is no visual link, the village shares some of its facilities with Thornton-in-Lonsdale on the west side of the rivers.

There are large housing estates dating from c.1970 to the south of the Conservation Area and on lower ground.

2.5 Landmark buildings and structures

The landmark layer of the [interactive map](#) identifies buildings and landscapes that form visual or historical landmarks in the Conservation Area. This selection – also listed below – is not exhaustive. It includes both designated heritage assets such as listed buildings and non-designated buildings and places.

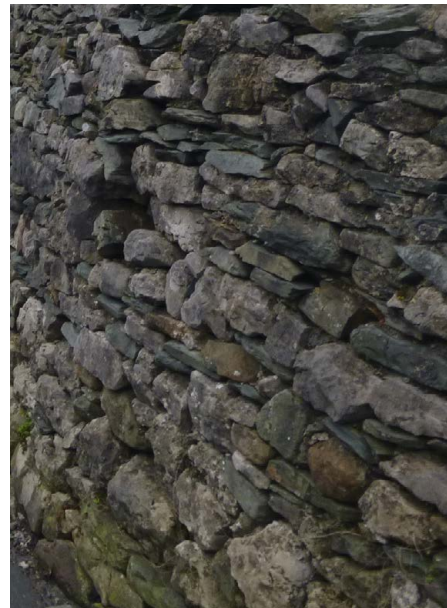
Management Recommendation 1 of this appraisal (see [Chapter 6](#)) advises that Craven District Council should adopt a Local List of non-designated heritage assets. Buildings and landscapes identified as landmarks on the interactive map might be considered for inclusion on such a list. In addition, there may be further buildings, structures and landscapes that the District Council and others might consider non-designated heritage assets.

- Church of St Mary the Virgin, Main Street – Grade II*
- Ingleborough Nursing Home, Seed Hill – non designated
- Former railway viaduct – Grade II (in proposed extension to the Conservation Area – see [Chapter 6](#), management recommendation 8)

2.6 Materials

- Walls: Gritstone and limestone for walling set in random courses, sometimes painted or rendered
- Window reveals: Gritstone
- Roofing: Grey slates (Yoredale Sandstone); Westmorland slates
- Windows: Traditionally timber casements and sashes; replacements in a number of materials and styles including uPVC double glazing, whose modern character and materials is harmful to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area (see recommendation 3 in [Chapter 6](#) below).
- Pavements: Asphalt and small areas of stone setts, sometimes granite kerbs
- Road surfaces: Asphalt

- Street furniture: Wide mixture of lampposts: nineteenth-century, modern concrete and galvanised steel as well as wall-mounted; similarly a mixture of 'heritage-style' and standard modern signage; a number of nice wooden and iron benches around the village.



Typical drystone wall using local gritstone and other local stones



Detail of an historic timber sash window in Ingleton

3.0 Landscape and Open Space

3.1 The contribution of open space

The character and appearance of the conservation area is derived not just from the buildings in it, but also from open space inside and outside its boundaries. Open space contributes in two main ways:

- It allows views across the conservation area and forms the setting to its historic buildings.
- It defines the pattern of historic settlement and its relationship to the landscape around.

The extent of the contribution of individual parcels of open space often depends on the way they are experienced. Hence, those which are visible in views from the streets of the conservation area or from public footpaths tend to be the most important.

3.2 Open space assessment methodology

The methodology used in this appraisal to assess the contribution of open space to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area is described in the document *Introduction to Craven Conservation Area Appraisals* which can be downloaded from the Craven District Council website. Open space is defined as common land, farmland, countryside and recreational spaces (including allotments, school grounds, churchyards and cemeteries). Private gardens and private car parks are excluded although it should be recognised that these features can make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area both in terms of their management and historic form and function.

Individual parcels of land are mapped on the 'open space assessment' layer of the [interactive map](#) at the front of this Appraisal and described in [section 3.4](#) below according to how much contribution they make to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. The following categories are used:

Purple: Open space that makes a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area (development in these areas is likely to cause harm to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area; such harm should only be permitted where this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal).

Yellow: Open space that makes some contribution to character and appearance of the Conservation Area (development in these areas should be conservation led and make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area).

Brown: Open space that makes no or negligible contribution to character and appearance of the Conservation Area (development in these areas is not likely to impact on the character and appearance of the Conservation Area).



OP9 – footpath on the east bank of the River Doe

3.3 Overview of character and contribution

The centre of Ingleton sits on the east side of the rivers, raised above the steep valley on a hill. To the north are the landscape features of Ingleborough, Twistleton and Gragareth, towards which the topography rises. There are steep gradients within Ingleton that create dramatic views around the village, particularly on the east side, and, on a clear day, to the landscape beyond. The landscape is less steep and more level to the south-east of the village which can be appreciated in views from Back Gate.

In the assessment that follows, cross-refer to [chapter 4](#) for a description of views mentioned.

3.4 Open space assessment

OP1 - Land north of High Street

Strong contribution

- The development along Seed Hill is relatively dense allowing only a couple of views between the buildings to the landscape beyond. One of these glimpses is up the drive next to 17 Seed Hill and the view is rewarding as a contrast to the tight-knight urban grain of the village.
- Behind some of the smaller, recently-made housing plots are larger enclosures before the yet larger fields beyond. It is likely these are the remains of older tofts (see *Introduction to Craven Conservation Area Appraisals*) and their existence has historic value. This open space is also visible from Glen View on Thacking Lane.
- Although it is clear that the development along this boundary has increased through being infilled since the end of the nineteenth century, this still represents an historic periphery to the old core of the village. This historic significance and the views through means that the landscape immediately behind the buildings on Seed Hill and High Street - which continues unbroken into the National Park - makes a strong contribution to the character of the Conservation Area.

OP2 - Land between High Street and the former railway

Strong contribution

- The development along Uppergate and Back Gate appears to date largely from the nineteenth century and must always have felt like the edge of the village, away from the centre to the north-west. The development is less densely built up and there are numerous views out across the countryside (**V7**) which are a strong contributor to the character of the Conservation Area.

OP3

Negligible contribution

- The County Council Depot is a notable anomaly in the otherwise attractive countryside to the east of Uppergate and Back Gate. Formerly railway land, this is now a strip of hardstanding with some temporary-looking structures. This makes a negligible contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. Planning permission was granted in 2012 for 28 houses on this site and at the time of adoption (2023) has not been developed.

OP4

Some contribution

- The grassed area of dismantled railway to the south-west of the Depot lies on the periphery of the Conservation Area, is not prominent in views looking south-westwards along Back Gate and its main contribution to the Conservation Area is in the view from the access road to the library. It is largely remade land, does not relate to the surrounding countryside and therefore its contribution to the character of this part of the Conservation Area is limited.

OP5 - Land northwest of Bank Top

Strong contribution

- This is the location of the river valley and the more dramatic topography of the village.
- The core of the settlement clings to the east side of the river Doe which merges to form the Greta to the south-west with views over the rivers and valley.

- The historic man-made structures in the valley, to the west of the Conservation Area boundary, the viaduct, stone houses and bridges all add to the open space around and beyond them to the west. There is currently a satisfying balance of a natural landscape with structures within it.
- Approaching the Conservation Area along Bank Top from the south-west it is particularly notable how the viaduct frames the long views to the hills in the National Park visible to the north and north-west. Directly adjacent to Bank Top to the north-west the river bank has not been built on and provides an attractive approach into the Conservation Area.

OP6

Some contribution

- The caravan park is the only real detractor in the landscape around the Conservation Area. This has been marked on the map as making less of a contribution to the character of the Conservation Area as the caravans do not enhance this picturesque view.

- Within the Conservation Area boundary on this west and north-west side there are smaller areas of open space on the river banks which contribute to the character of the Conservation Area.



OP5 and the The Viaduct with a glimpse of the Caravan Park, OP6 through the trees in the middle distance

OP7 - St Mary's churchyard

Strong contribution

- The Church of St Mary stands handsomely on a high point of the banks over-looking the valley. Its surrounding churchyard is aesthetically and historically of value and adds positively to the character of the Conservation Area.

OP8

Some contribution

- The sports ground at the centre of the village is what remains of a number of fields around which the settlement developed. In this sense it has historic value as an open space but its function as a sports ground means that it has been sunk to a lower level.

OP9 – North of St Mary's Church

Strong contribution

- North of the church are the banks of the River Doe which are largely a public amenity. These are continuous with the open landscape beyond and connect the village and its Conservation Area with the surrounding landscape, to which there are good views.



The Bowling Green

4.0 Views

4.1 Purpose and methodology

Views make an important contribution to our ability to appreciate the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. A representative selection has been identified in the Appraisal that encapsulate and express the special character of the Conservation Area, and the contribution of its landscape setting. Some of these views are dynamic, whereby moving along a street or path reveals a changing streetscape or landscape.

The selection is not exhaustive and other significant views might be identified by the council when considering proposals for development or change.

The views are described over the following pages and identified on the Views layer of the [interactive map](#).

The methodology used to assess views is described in the document *Introduction to Craven Conservation Area Appraisals* which can be downloaded from the Craven District Council website.

4.2 Description of views

V1 Fixed view: Panoramic view from in front of 39 Main Street looking west and north-west across the river valley, to the viaduct and north to the church.

- This view takes in much of what is significant about Ingleton Conservation Area as it looks across the river valley and takes in significant historic features such as the church. There is a break in the tree cover that frames this view and attractive lamp overthrows in the foreground mark steps down to a small terraced garden. Beyond, the streets below (The Rake, Bank Bottom and Bell Horse Gate) meet to form Bridge End, an attractive (and grade II-listed) stone bridge that crosses the River Doe and continues to cross the Twiss.
- The development on these lower river banks is of very mixed quality. Most are two-storey, stone-built cottages with slate roofs which enhance the Conservation Area though there are exceptions like the modern single-storey rendered building on the corner of Bank Bottom and Bridge End.

- The view continues to the countryside beyond and the distant hills to the north-east.
- The view is framed by the church to the north-east, which stands on the high ground of the village overlooking the valley, and the viaduct to the south-west.



V1 – panoramic view front of 39 Main Street

V2 Fixed view: Glimpsed views between the buildings in the centre of town towards the countryside beyond.

- Particularly on the north side of town, along Seed Hill there are framed views and glimpses between the buildings towards the higher landscape to the north

V3 Fixed view: from the Bridge that crosses the River Doe (Bridge End) along the course of the river to the north-east and south-west (at the viaduct).

- The river valley is a significant aspect of the village's topography and history. These long views take in both man-made infrastructure and the landscape that have shaped Ingleton.

V4 Fixed view: View south-east out of the Conservation Area from High Street just west of where it meets Back Gate.

- After the intimate urban character of the High Street, the long expansive views to the east of the countryside are a dramatic contrast.



V3 – views from the Bridge that crosses the River Doe looking north

V5 Fixed view: View out of the Conservation Area to the hills to the north from the swimming pool and park area.

- The land rises to the north and the hills beyond appear closer than anywhere else in the village, connecting the village with its landscape.

V6 Fixed view: Panoramic view from the footpath above the path by the swimming pool to the south-west across the river valley with the viaduct in the distance.

- This is one of a number of excellent views of the village, valley and viaduct and illustrates why Ingleton has been an attraction for so long.

V7 Fixed view: Views between the buildings on the east side of Back Gate.

- The development along Back Gate and Uppergate is more sparse than the rest of the Conservation Area. There are long views across the countryside eastwards between the houses which is both of aesthetic value and retains the character of the historic periphery of the village on this side.

V8 Fixed view: View north-east along Bank Bottom.

- This road looks much as it must have done at the end of the nineteenth century. The rows of small terraced houses, the unmarked road and additional features in the view such as the viaduct and the church add to the character and historic significance of this view.

V9 Dynamic view: Views along Bank Top into the village to the north east.

- Bank Top winds along the river bank into the village with tantalising glimpses ahead. The viaduct and the historic cottages create the sense of an historic and picturesque place.

V10 Dynamic view: View out of the Conservation Area from Bank Top over the river valley westwards (towards the viaduct).

- This is one of the most dramatic views from the Conservation Area; the viaduct adds greatly to an appreciation of the landscape.



V10 – view over the River Greta from Bank Top

5.0 Traffic and Movement

5.1 Pedestrian

Footpaths could be more consistent and are often only one side of the road. In many cases the existing footpaths could do with being wider though the width of the roads makes improving this situation difficult without complete pedestrianisation.

A crossing further north on Back Gate/Uppergate would benefit pedestrians.

5.2 Vehicle

Main Street, The Square and the High Street are very narrow and not ideal for cars. Traffic is limited to a slow speed on these roads, not least because of the width of the roads.

5.3 Parking

There is limited parking around Main Street, The Square and the High Street which means that the narrow roads feel crowded with cars parked along and on the pavements. The car parks on Back Gate and around the Library and Community Centre are comparatively empty much of the time.

5.4 Public transport

There are buses from Ingleton to Skipton and Lancaster but none are suitable for commuters.

6.0 Management Recommendations

Craven District Council has a statutory duty to review the management of conservation areas from time to time. The following analysis and recommendations have emerged from the assessment of the Conservation Area in the preparation of this appraisal.

NOTE: Craven District Council will be subsumed into a new unitary authority called North Yorkshire Council on 1st April 2023. The statutory duty will pass to the new unitary authority.

As of 2023, the conservation area is not assessed to be at risk.

Recommendation 1: list of local heritage assets

Craven District Council (or its successor authority North Yorkshire Council) should actively support the creation of a Craven District list of local heritage assets and adopt it for development management purposes.

Reason

To ensure appropriate conservation and enhancement of Craven's non-designated heritage assets through an enhanced development management evidence base.

Responsibility

Craven District Council (or its successor authority North Yorkshire Council) in partnership with Ingleton Parish Council (including any neighbourhood planning groups), Historic England, North Yorkshire County Council Archaeology Service, The University of York Archaeology Department and the Council for British Archaeology.

Recommendation 2: design guidance

Craven District Council (or its successor authority, North Yorkshire Council) should, with other organisations and partners, ensure that the consultation draft *Good Design Supplementary Planning Document* (Local Plan Policy ENV3) is both adopted and implemented.

Reason

So that the character and appearance of the Conservation Area is appropriately enhanced through any approved developments and that harm to character and appearance is minimised. Also, to ensure that development management officers have access to appropriate advice and guidance.

Responsibility

Craven District Council (or its successor authority, North Yorkshire Council) in partnership with North Yorkshire Highways Authority, Historic England and Ingleton Parish Council (including any neighbourhood planning group).

Recommendation 3: Article 4 directions

Craven District Council (or its successor authority, North Yorkshire Council) should use its powers to implement an Article 4 Direction or Directions to withdraw the Permitted Development Rights of householders to alter, replace or remove, doors, windows, boundary walls and roofs within the Conservation Area.

Reason

The character and appearance of the Conservation Area have been degraded by loss of or replacement of doors, windows, boundary walls and roofs with non-traditional materials, forms and designs.

Article 4 Directions would provide a mechanism by which development management officers and their advisers could manage such changes to unlisted buildings, by scrutinising development proposals covered by a Direction against the contents of this Conservation Area Appraisal, any design guidance (see Recommendation 2) and other relevant documents, in order to conserve and enhance the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.

For example, affordable timber-framed double-glazing options are now available that can closely replicate traditional window types (for example with narrow glazing bars and mullions), causing less damage to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area and to the environment than uPVC.

Responsibility

Craven District Council (or its successor authority, North Yorkshire Council).

Recommendation 4: provision of specialist council conservation advice

The District Council (or its successor authority, North Yorkshire Council) should ensure that specialist conservation advice is provided to its planning service.

Reason

Specialist advice is made available to development management and planning policy teams throughout the District, so that the character and appearance of conservation areas and their settings are fully taken account of in plan-making, decision-making and enforcement.

Responsibility

Craven District Council (or its successor authority, North Yorkshire Council).

Recommendation 5: highways design

Specific design guidance is required for the maintenance and management of highways, roads, pavements and private driveways in ways that enhance the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. It is strongly recommended that Historic England's *Streets for All* and the Government's *Manual for Streets 2* inform the development of such guidance.

Reason

Design guidance for upgrades and repairs to existing highways, including street lights, signage and painted lines and all new development is adopted so that such works are conceived and constructed in ways that do not harm the character and appearance of the Conservation Area, through their design, layout, choice of materials, position or other factors.

Responsibility

Craven District Council (or its successor authority, North Yorkshire Council), North Yorkshire Highways Authority, Historic England.

Recommendation 6: tree preservation orders

The existing list of Tree Preservation Orders for Ingleton should be reviewed and updated and a programme of tree planting encouraged.

Reason

To enhance the character, appearance and biodiversity of the Conservation Area.

Responsibility

Craven District Council in partnership with Ingleton Parish Council (including any neighbourhood planning group) as well as landowners and residents.

Recommendation 7: carbon reduction and climate adaptation

Craven District Council (or its successor authority, North Yorkshire Council) should prepare and publish guidance for climate adaptation and retrofitting of historic properties in conservation areas. Such guidance should contain comprehensive advice to homeowners and developers on how to retrofit buildings to reduce carbon emissions whilst conserving the character and appearance of both historic properties and conservation areas.

This guidance should incorporate advice on, amongst other matters, appropriate insulation strategies, window and door enhancement or replacements (see recommendation 3), photovoltaic panels, the siting of air source heat pumps, the impacts of ground source heat pumps on sub-surface archaeology, higher capacity rainwater goods and the design of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS).

Reason

To ensure that the carbon reduction and climate adaptation retrofitting of historic and older properties conserves, not harms, the character and appearance of the Conservation Area, including its setting.

Until the guidance is prepared, see [section 7.2](#) below for further information about this topic and guidance produced by other bodies.

Responsibility

Craven District Council (or its successor authority, North Yorkshire Council) in partnership with Historic England (HE), the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB), the Energy Saving Trust and the Institute for Historic Building Conservation (IHBC).

Recommendation 8: changes to the conservation area boundary

Reason

Craven District Council (or its successor Authority North Yorkshire Council) should ensure that the following areas for expanding the conservation area as detailed on the interactive map are agreed and adopted and the conservation area boundary adjusted accordingly.

River Twiss Bridge

The bridge itself is a listed grade II structure dating to the late 18th century which currently lies outside the conservation area. There are some fine views along the River Twiss and of the listed grade II former railway viaduct. To the north is the boundary of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. This is an important gateway into Ingleton.

The former railway viaduct

This is a listed grade II former Midland Railway structure dating to the 1860's and is a significant feature within the local and wider landscape. It is highly visible from a number of locations within the settlement and is currently lying outwith the Conservation Area.

Responsibility

Craven District Council (or its successor authority, North Yorkshire Council).

7.0 Further Information

7.1 Legislation and policy

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents>

National Planning Policy Framework <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework>

Craven Local Plan 2012 -2032 <https://www.cravenc.gov.uk/planning/craven-local-plan/>

Craven Local Plan, Good Design Supplementary Planning Document <https://www.cravenc.gov.uk/planning/spatial-planning/spds-and-information/good-design/>

7.2 Guidance

Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management; Historic England Advice Note 1 (Second edition), Historic England (2019) <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-area-appraisal-designation-management-advice-note-1/>

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (Second edition), Historic England (2017) <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/>

Manual for Streets 2: The Chartered Institution of Highways and Transportation (2010) <https://tsrgd.co.uk/pdf/mfs/mfs2.pdf>

Streets for All, Historic England (2018) <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/streets-for-all/heag149-sfa-national/>

Traditional Windows, their care, repair and upgrading: Historic England (2017) <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/traditional-windows-care-repair-upgrading/>

Sustainability and carbon reduction

There is a growing body of information on the internet to help homeowners adapt their buildings for climate change, including advice aimed at the particular challenges of historic buildings. These are some of the most useful:

Historic England advice <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/your-home/saving-energy/>

Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB) advice <https://www.spab.org.uk/advice/>

Building Conservation – Retrofit in Heritage Buildings <https://buildingconservation.com/articles/retrofit-heritage-buildings/retrofit-heritage-buildings.htm>

Sustainable Traditional Buildings Alliance (STBA) – Responsible Retrofit Knowledge Centre <https://responsible-retrofit.org/>

7.3 References

Archaeological Data Service <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/home.xhtml>

Heritage Gateway <https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/>

Ingleton Parish Council <https://ingletonparishcouncil.co.uk/>

National Library of Scotland 1st edition OS maps 1849 to 1936 for England <https://maps.nls.uk/>

North Yorkshire County Council Historic Environment Record (NYCCHER) <https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/accessing-archaeological-and-historic-environment-information>

North Yorkshire and Lower Tees Historic Landscape Characterization Project https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/nyorks_hlc_2013/

North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment

<https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/describing-and-understanding-our-landscape>

Open Domesday, 2015, University of Hull <http://opendomesday.org>

Yorkshire West Riding: Leeds, Bradford and the North (Pevsner Architectural Guides: Buildings of England), Leach and Pevsner (2009)

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